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30,000 IN BADGER STATE

Refusal to Comply With Law Means Internment and Possible Deportation and Property Seizure. Women Not Affected.

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Failure to do so will result in internment for the duration of the war and possible deportation, and seizure of property also.

Regarding those who are required to register, the instructions received by the various United States marshals has the following to say:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German empire or Imperial German government, being males of the age of 14 years or upwards who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies."

The fact that he has taken out his first citizenship papers does not relieve any German subject or native of Germany from registration. Only full and complete citizenship makes this unnecessary.

Persons are not alien enemies under the present statutory interpretation and therefore are not required to register.

Every alien must be photographed and his finger prints taken. These affidavits of registration are to be executed in triplicate and are detailed, covering practically their entire life history and ancestral connections.

WILL HANDLE ICE AND FUEL

City of Oshkosh to Carry Out Wishes of People Without Delay in Establishing Municipal Plants.

Oshkosh — The city of Oshkosh will be one of the first in the state to engage in the fuel and ice business for the benefit of the consuming public. At a special election held recently the proposition of whether the city should establish a fuel plant carried by a majority of 1,224 votes, and that for an ice plant by a margin of 851.

The election resulted from efforts by the Oshkosh Trades and Labor Council, which consists of representatives of all the union labor organizations of the city. More than 2,000 electors signed a petition for the election.

It is proposed by the commission council to carry out the wishes of the people without delay, and the first step will be to obtain estimates of the cost of ice and fuel plants to be owned by the taxpayers and then issue bonds for establishing them.

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Gets \$3,000 for Injuries.

Madison — One of the biggest settlements ever recorded in a personal injury action in Dane county occurred when L. F. Schenckopf, auto agent, agreed to pay Neil Fox, Madison, \$3,000 for injuries suffered when the latter backed his machine down an open elevator shaft in the garage. Fox suffered permanent injuries.

Secretary of Labor to Speak.

Madison — William B. Wilson, United States secretary of labor, has been secured as one of the prominent speakers who will address Badger business men at the Third Wisconsin Commercial and Industrial congress which will be held in Madison Feb. 20-22, under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin.

Cedarburg Has Loyalty Legion.

Cedarburg — A chapter of the Wisconsin Loyalty legion was formed here with the following officers: President, E. J. Poole; vice-president, George A. Gerrits; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Reynolds.

Four Burned By Explosion.

Racine — John A. Achinsky, and his wife and two children were severely burned when kerosene exploded as one of the family was trying to kindle the kitchen fire with it.

Badger Soldier Dies in Texas.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex. — Francis Smith, private, whose home is in St. Louis, Wis., died of pneumonia. First Lieut. Dale McCutcheon of Racine was made assistant chief of staff.

Green Bay Soldier Pleurisy Victim.

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Bank Drops "German."

Madison — The German bank of Sheboygan, one of the oldest and largest state banks in Wisconsin has applied for a national bank charter and asked to have its name changed to Security National bank.

Cudahy Bank Increases Capital.

Madison — Commissioner of Banking A. E. Kuehl has authorized the increase in the capital stock of the Cudahy State Bank from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

HOLD UP WISCONSIN COAL

Fuel Administrator Fitzgerald Makes Protest Against Seizure of Badger Fuel by Other States.

Milwaukee — Coal shipments assigned to Wisconsin will not be tampered with or taken over by any other state administrator. This word was received from Washington by State Fuel Administrator W. N. Fitzgerald, as the result of his complaint to National Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield. Mr. Fitzgerald for some days had been receiving complaints that Illinois State Fuel Administrator John E. Williams was stopping and holding for Illinois consumption shipments of coal from Indiana and Illinois which were assigned to Wisconsin firms.

The first concrete case was that of a Berlin, Wis., firm, that complained that several carloads of fuel being shipped to them were taken over in Illinois.

Mr. Fitzgerald wired a protest to Mr. Williams and, receiving no response, directed his complaint to Washington. He was advised that Williams had been warned not to prevent shipments into Wisconsin.

The idea originated at a meeting of the agricultural committee of the Wisconsin State Council of Defense. This committee was faced with the problem of securing farm labor to offset not only the normal shortage but the increased shortage due to the war. Obviously laborers can not be secured in any numbers from the cities. J. B. Borden, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, suggested the utilization of the boy power of the high schools.

There are 18,000 high school boys in the state. About 5,000 of this number live on farms, and 3,000 are employed during the summer in the cities. The remaining 10,000 are an available reserve for service on Wisconsin farms.

The main points in the scheme are the following:

Spreading up of all high school work so that the normal course will be completed in April, enabling boys to leave school when the spring farm work begins.

Introduction into the high schools of a special laboratory course in agriculture.

Formation of an organization of Big Brothers among the farmers and rural farmers of the state who will volunteer to take high school boys into their homes for work ends and teach them the rudiments of farming.

Campaign of education among the farmers through the county agricultural agents and the farmers' institutes, in order to make clear the new movement.

Survey carried on through the rural schools which will show the labor and need of all the schools of the state.

Meetings will be held in every county on Jan. 16 of school men, agricultural agents, and farmers to institute the new plan.

"We ask all patriotic citizens to conveniently observe this order, and it is the patriotic duty of every loyal citizen to report all persons who violate this order to the county fuel administrator or to the state fuel administrator, Madison, Wis."

STATE AID LAW TO STAND

Governor Will Not Ask Legislators to Take Up Dependency Statute at Coming Special Session.

Madison — Because the federal aid to the dependents of soldiers fails to meet all of the situations that arise in Wisconsin, it was decided by Gov. Phillips not to attempt to remediate the law at this session of the legislature.

When the federal aid law was passed, it was generally expected that the executive would then ask for the removal of the Wisconsin aid statute on the same subject.

"We have found that quite aid can be given under the Wisconsin law in emergency cases, where it would be impossible under the federal act," said Adj. Gen. Holway. "For that reason it has been decided to leave the Wisconsin law as it is in full operation, because of the emergency results that can be obtained under the act."

UNITE TO BOOST CAMPAIGN

Winnebago County Citizens Organize Dry League — Ask Saloons Be Closed All Day Sunday.

Oshkosh — Organization of a Winnebago county dry league to push a dry campaign next spring, as part of a Fox River valley movement, was completed here by business men and workers of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League. A resolution was adopted asking Oshkosh to pass an ordinance to close local saloons at 9 p. m. and all day Sunday. Another resolution calls upon Gov. Phillips to proclaim that all saloons in Wisconsin close on Sundays for at least ten weeks. The dry forces expressed their support of the liquor referendum at the vote of the liquor referendum by the governor.

Governor Will Not Amend Cail.

Madison — Gov. Phillips has announced that he would not amend his call so as to provide for non-partisan elections in the state. Senator Simon was in Madison on the matter, but received no encouragement. "My call has been issued and I do not intend to amend it," said Gov. Phillips.

Form Military Companies.

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Bricklayers Answer Call.

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Want Beck to Run.

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Teachers at Eau Claire.

Eau Claire — Twenty of the expected thirty-five members of the state training school principals association met here for the two days' session of the association for governor.

Wood \$1.50 a Cord at Marshfield.

Milwaukee — Every day farmers come to the city with cords filled with wood and return to their farms with empty sleighs. Sixteen bushel wood sells for \$1.50 per cord. The price of fuel is the highest in the history of this city.

More Industrial Accidents.

Madison — According to a report of the state industrial commission, industrial accidents in Wisconsin increased from 11,000 in 1914-1915 to 16,016 in 1915-1916, and 20,569 in 1916-1917.

Plan Woman's Pharmacy Class.

Madison — Pharmacy has been added to the list of occupations for women which will be considered by University of Wisconsin women students at their annual vocational conference this year.

Janesville Cadets to Get Uniforms.

Janesville — The two companies of cadets from the high school which were formed at the start of the school year, will be completely equipped with uniforms in the near future.

Cannot Be Done.

"Nobody," said Uncle Eben, "kin talk all the time" do enough investigating to be able to tell the truth."

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"We have found that quick aid can be given under the Wisconsin law in emergency cases, where it would be impossible under the federal act," said Adjt.-Gen. Holway. "For that reason it has been decided to leave the Wisconsin law as it is in full operation, because of the emergency relief that can be obtained under the act."

KENOSHA GIVES WAR FUND

First Share of Wage Earners' Contribution Is Distributed Among Relief War Workers.

Kenosha — The central committee in charge of the distribution of the Kenosha patriotic fund, a fund of \$300,000 which is being paid in by contributions of the equivalent of a half hour's labor by more than 20,000 workers in Kenosha, announced the first appropriations from the fund.

Pledges of various amounts have been made to different lines of work by naval service machines have made several days and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. They have also been bombed along the tugs which is secured alongside the Goeben. In every case heavy antiaircraft gunfire was encountered, but all our machines returned safely. The attacks are continuing.

Private Lee E. Radl, 742 Haugh street, Cleveland, O.

The report indicates that clashes between American boys and the Germans are becoming more frequent, one having been reported killed Sunday in reports received here.

It is assumed they were minor patrol skirmishes developing along the sector in which the Savunies are training.

Private Alfred Cook, nearest friend, Delbert Coots, West Almond, N. Y., Private Harry V. Garman, Catonaw, Va.

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Private Old Herrick of Frankfort, Ky., who was announced as having died of gunshot wounds January 22, it is thought probable was wounded in the action Sunday.

Seven deaths from natural causes also were reported by Pershing as follows:

Clarence M. Wilhelm, pneumonia, Cross Valley, Cal.

Louis M. Weed, bronchitis, Neoptl, Wis.

Thomas M. Coyne, meningitis, Cle- berne, Tex.

Dorwood B. Dickenson, pneumonia, Gooling, Idaho.

Edward J. Kazmirs, bronchitis, Beaver Dam, Wis.

James L. Simpson, pneumonia, Can- adaigua, N. Y.

Howard Streadick, tuberculosis, New York City.

All were private soldiers.

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Winnebago County Citizens Organize Dry League — Ask Saloons Be Closed All Day Sunday.

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Teachers at Eau Claire.

Eau Claire — Twenty of the expected fifty-five members of the state training school principals association met here for the two days' session of the association.

Wood \$4.50 a Cord at Marshfield.

Madison — William B. Naylor, of Tomah, an attorney, has been appointed assistant secretary of state by Merlin Hull to succeed Louis B. Nagler, who resigned after being indicted charged with disloyal statements.

More Industrial Accidents.

Madison — According to a report of the state industrial commission, industrial accidents in Wisconsin increased from 11,006 in 1914-1915 to 16,015 in 1915-1916, and 20,560 in 1916-1917.

Wood Cross to Benefit by Ball.

Madison — The annual military ball of the Cadet Corps of the University of Wisconsin will be held in the University armory, Feb. 21. The proceeds will be given to the American Red Cross.

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Janesville — The two companies of cadets from the high school which were formed at the start of the school year, will be completely equipped with uniforms in the near future.

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HIGH SCHOOL BOYS TO HELP FARMERS

PLAN TO UTILIZE LABOR OF YOUTHS ON FARMS THE COMING SPRING.

WILL BE TAUGHT FARMING

Farmers Asked to Instruct Pupils During Winter in Elements of Work — About 10,000 Are Available for Service.

Madison — Wisconsin high schools are to be turned into schools of agriculture in which the boys will be taught the rudiments of farming, so that with the co-operation of the county councils of defense and the county agricultural agents, they can be placed on Wisconsin farms.

The first concrete case was that of a Berlin, Wis., firm, that complained that several carloads of fuel being shipped to them were taken over in Illinois.

Mr. Fitzgerald wired a protest to Mr. Williams, and, receiving no response, directed his complaint to Washington. He was advised that Williams had been warned not to prevent shipments into Wisconsin.

PORKLESS SATURDAYS HERE

People of Wisconsin Asked to Observe New Order to Conserve Food for Soldiers at Front.

Madison — The following statement has been issued by State Food Administrator Magnus Swenson, establishing porkless Saturdays in Wisconsin:

"In accordance with an order issued by H. C. Hoover, United States food administrator, the people of Wisconsin are asked to make all Saturdays porkless days, in addition to meatless Tuesdays and also to have at least one meatless meal each and every day. This is necessary in order to conserve sufficient food to feed our soldiers at the front."

"We ask all patriotic citizens to conscientiously observe this order, and it is the patriotic duty of every loyal citizen to report all persons who violate this order to the county federal food administrator in their respective counties or to the state food administrator, Madison, Wis."

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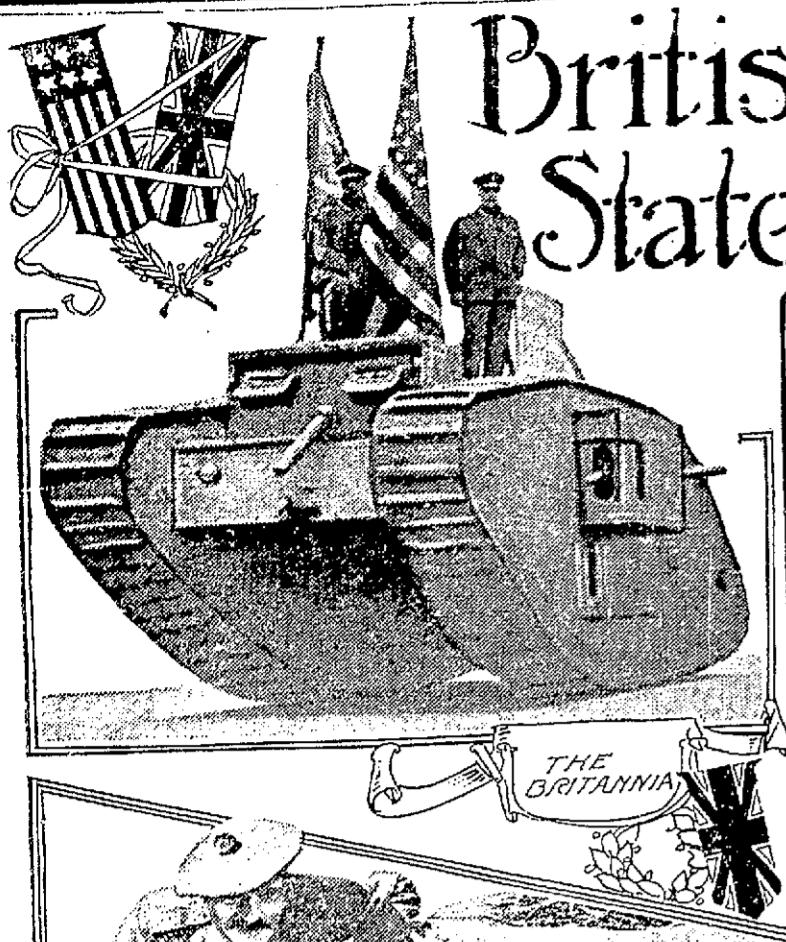
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Britishers in United States Called to Colors

HAPPY HIGHLANDERS
NEAR YPRES

By EARLE HOOKER EATON.

IF A MAN wants to fight nowadays there is no reason why he should not be recommended. The United States is not only a vast recruiting camp for its own armies, but Great Britain is engaged in a strenuous campaign to get every British and Canadian in the United States to volunteer for service under the British flag.

This work is being done pending the outcome of international negotiations at Washington which, it is known, the British and Canadian recruiting mission, under the leadership of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, G. M. G., to draft every British and Canadian now residing in the United States, and the United States to draft every one of its citizens who lives in Great Britain or Canada.

This is a very important matter, particularly for the Britishers and Canadians, because there are at least 200,000 of them over whom Old Glory waves, and the names and addresses of at least 175,000 of them are known to General White and his staff because they have been taken from the draft records of the United States. Many of these are coming forward every day of their own accord, but the recruiting mission wants every man of them who is physically fit to volunteer for the British or Canadian armies. About 14,000 have already gone into these armies, and in one month recently over half of the recruits secured for the Canadian expeditionary forces came from the United States.

When Brigadier General White asks a man to fight he doesn't ask him to do any more than he has done himself. He is an officer in the regular army of Great Britain, and that he lost no time in getting into the fray is shown by the fact that he reached Belgium about August 6, 1914, a few days after the war was declared, and got into action almost immediately. He had general charge of the rear guard actions from Mons to the Marne, in which a small British army man-



RECRUITS AT FOOT DRILL

totally aided the French in holding back the German hordes under General Von Kluck and made possible the great victory at the Marne.

General Joffre, after fighting in France and Belgium for almost two years, General White was taken severely ill with appendicitis, and after two operations was invalided to America on his present recruiting mission.

Anyone who is familiar with the rear-guard actions fought by the British between Mons and the Marne—heart-breaking actions in which the brave men involved, although vastly outnumbered by the army German had been getting ready for years, were practically called upon to sacrifice themselves that Joffre could have time to fully prepare for his wonderful and successful blow against Von Kluck's flank—knows that every Britisher, from general to private, did the full measure of his duty to his country and to civilization, and that thousands of them paid for that duty with their blood or with their lives.

Inspired by such experiences, it is no wonder that General White is a bit impatient with the Britisher or Canadian who has not been under the protection of the British flag for years, who has enjoyed the liberty and the various advantages claimed by those living or claiming the rights of those living under that flag, and yet who declines to come forward of his own volition and help Great Britain, France and the United States win the war, the object of which is "to make the world safe for democracy."

Several months, no doubt, will pass before the conventions providing reciprocal draft privileges are approved by the United States senate and arrangements are perfected for making the draft effective. The reason the United States senate must first pass on the conventions is because existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain are to be changed somewhat by them.

One odd phase of the situation and one that causes some confusion, is the difference age period of the draft in the United States. Great Britain and Canada, Britishers from eighteen to forty-one may be drafted. Canadians between twenty and thirty-four, and citizens of the United States between twenty-one and thirty-one. Still another odd phase is the first papers proposition. The United States draft authorities claim every Britisher and Canadian who has taken out first naturalization papers, but these men are all regarded as British subjects by the British government and as such not only at liberty to volunteer but subject to the British and Canadian draft provisions as soon as they become effective in the United States.

The value of the exports of pineapples from the Straits Settlements during 1916 was \$2,500,000.

A recently patented chair, the back of which can be adjusted at several angles, contains a shoe shunting outfit in its base and can be converted into a typewriter table.

A section of land became detached from the shore at Dexter, Me., during recent severe storms and has become a floating island in Lake Wausaukeng. The land bears many trees.

Sugar machinery will be purchased for a Jamaica refinery. The factory is to have a daily capacity of 10,000 tons.

Car Operated by Electricity.

In model form an English inventor has succeeded in operating a railroad car that is raised above the track by revolving force of electricity and drawn forward by magnets above it.

Reduces Female Help.

A machine has been invented in Europe that cleans and sorts medicinal tablets, rejects imperfectly formed ones, and packs them in boxes or tubes at a speed of from 150,000 to 200,000 a day.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The bread of the Balkans is made in the form of chausis and sold according to length.

Milk is the only complete food containing all the things that the body needs and is their proper proportions.

A brass band composed entirely of young women is one of the boasts of Ogden, Utah.

Mechanism consisting of a series of joined strips of metal has been invented in Germany for raising or lowering several ventilators at once by manipulating a single lever.

J. P. Andrews of Sutton, N. H., delivered two four-week-old pigs to Mr. Peters. The next day they escaped from their new quarters and returned to their old home.

Mount McKinley, Alaska, 20,300 feet high, is the highest peak in the United States territory. The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, California, 276 feet below sea level.

For motorcycles a folding wind shield, held erect with lazy tongs, has been invented.

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To enable even heavy work to be done, ceilings a portable elevator has been invented.

The religions in Russia are almost as diversified as the races. In European Russia the Greek church rules. In Asia, Swedes, Russians, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews and Christians.

Silencers are needed on airplane engines to eliminate the noise of the approach, which is the only thing that warns the enemy of the approaching warplane at night.

A telephone inspector, tipping a wife at Wolfboro, N. H., in the course of his duties was surprised to overhear a description of himself being given as that of a probable German spy.

A glass has been developed which gives the same intensity of color values as daylight when used with a gas or tungsten light.

Thomas' sugar, otherwise known as Thomas' phosphate, is the only known phosphate material that serves the double purpose of phosphating and lime greasing crops.

More than 150 toy factories are now operating in the United States, turning out great quantities of such toys as were formerly made in various parts of Europe.

Guard Against Avalanches.

To protect a Swiss railroad from avalanches snow retarding walls have been built on a mountain side at points from which the slides start to hold the snow until it melts.

Progress of Toothache.

Hazel was complaining of the toothache and her nurse inquired into it. "How long has it ached?" she asked sympathetically. "Oh," replied the little girl, "it's ached half the way of yesterday and all of the day today."

SPEED NOW MOST IMPORTANT MATTER

EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE WAR NOW BEGINS TO MOVE FORWARD RAPIDLY.

NO COMPLAINING OF COST

People Demand Quick Results and Efficiency and Are Solidly Behind the Government—Rumors of Cabinet Changes Likely to Be False.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Rapid movement is likely to characterize everything pertaining to the war from this time forward. If the congressional investigations have had no other effect than to cause a speeding up of military preparations, then they have accomplished a great deal. It is the impression among congressmen that the most important matter confronting the United States is the war, and that speed in getting equipment for the war is paramount to every other consideration.

Here is an idea that sinks in deeply: The American people are not going to complain about the cost and expenditures if results can be obtained, but they will be discontented if there is undue delay and inefficiency where they expect so much. From all parts of the country reports are being received which show that the people are behind the government. And so far they have not been disposed to criticize what has been done.

Even those who think the government has not been moving swiftly enough should remember that republics are rarely war efficient nations and that the peaceful pursuits of Americans for half a century, save the little brush with Spain, have untold them to make war quickly and without mistakes. We are not a warlike people and it takes time to put our troops in war training and equip them with war utensils. Trench warfare, big guns of long range, barbed wire, tanks, liquid fire, poison gas, bombs and grenades have so changed war conditions that soldiers not only have to learn the game over again, but they have to have all new equipment.

Rumored Cabinet Rupture.

When rumors of cabinet ruptures are in circulation it is well to give careful investigation before giving credence to them. President Wilson has one striking characteristic—to hold on to man he has chosen for any positions. It is nearly five years since he became president. During that time there have been three cabinet changes. Lansing succeeded Bryan in the state department, Borden succeeded Garrison in the war department, Gregory succeeded McReynolds in the department of justice. The other seven members of the cabinet remain. It is a remarkable record and one which should cause "professional cabinet makers" to hesitate before making changes in President Wilson's official family.

Sight-seeing was not in the least discouraged either by lack of transportation or on account of the cold weather which created so much consternation in Washington. Parties of tourists poured into Washington all through the holiday weeks, and besides taking in the public buildings, went about in the sight-seeing automobiles. Many of these parties were somewhat disappointed because they did not see congress in session.

Nothing else arouses the ire of former Senator Bailey of Texas quite so much as talk of general government ownership of all public utilities. Taking over the railroads for war purposes has started a lot of talk to the effect that never will the government surrender control, and that the telephones and telegraph will follow the railroads into government ownership. "It means 2,500,000 voters in the government employ," said Bailey, "and they will have relatives enough to insure control of 5,000,000 votes. That will mean that the party in power can control the nomination of candidates and the election of its nominee. It is the most radical step toward socialism ever known."

May Divide Quartermaster's Work.

As the war progresses it will no doubt become imperative to divide one of the army departments into three or four. The quartermaster's department of the army now covers many functions of war. A few years ago the commissary and pay departments of the army were consolidated with the quartermaster's department. It was an ideal condition in time of peace, but not much use in time of war. A quartermaster is supposed to look after quarters for the army. But he has much more to do.

"Yes,"

"Then why did you take some cake without asking permission?"

"Because I wanted some cake just before meal time."

His argument was flawless, whatever is said about his obedience.

SOME CONVERSATIONALIST.

The young man had talked for ten or fifteen minutes without a break, when the girl at the other end of the wire interrupted:

"Just a moment, Guy," she said.

"What is it, Fleda?"

"I want to change the receiver to the other ear. This one's tired."

PROBABLE INFORMATION.

"Can you tell me what the day wore when it wore on?"

"Probably, judging from the recent temperatures, it was a sweater."

A glass has been developed which gives the same intensity of color values as daylight when used with a gas or tungsten light.

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Rural Residents Decrease.

Every time in the last half century that a census has been taken it has shown an increase in the percentage of urban dwellers in England and Wales and a decrease in the proportion of rural residents.

Drying Foods.

The process of drying as means of preserving food for storage possesses great advantages over canning and cold storage, while employing practically every advantage obtained by those agencies, says a food specialist.

Dehydration greatly diminishes both the bulk and weight of the material, making it both easier and cheaper to store and transport. The food value is concentrated, while at the same time preservation is secured by the removal of the water.

Turtle as a Food.

The choicest morsel of all the turtle tribe is the diamond-back terrapin. Because of its rarity and unusual flavor a specimen seven inches long weighing about four pounds is worth about \$8, and every additional half-inch in length adds another dollar to the price. Loggards, snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles are all eaten. The last named are the most palatable of all after the terrapin. They live in mud, streams and ponds and are easily caught on a hook baited with meat.

Size of Russia.

Russia is about twenty times larger than Germany and France put together, or having an area of 8,500,000 square miles, and is larger than all of North America. The population of Russia is supposed to number about 165,000,000, fully 100,000,000 more than that of Germany before the war.

Good Snake Story.

Pierre, S. D.—The latest snake story to come out of the West is that of the two Kelly boys who live near Capo, who, they say, found a colony in a log and, by the use of a spade and a pick, destroyed 72 rattlesnakes in less than an hour.

Purple Spring Running.

Bavaria, Kan.—A purple spring has been discovered issuing from the side of Soldier Cap, a hill near here. The water is tasteless and odorless. It has been sent to Topeka for analysis.

CANARY ALIGHTS ON WOMAN'S HAT

Half Frozen Songster Seeks Comfort With Stuffed Birds and Finds Home.

Chicago.—A little canary bird, partially cold at State and Madison streets, spied two stuffed birds on the top of Mrs. Louis Brock's fur hat. He alighted, found it warm and comfortable, and there he stayed. Mrs. Brock, who lives at 6802 Cornell avenue, felt the weight on her head and discovered the bird. She had just lost a little bird named Mike, who was noted in the neighborhood for the way in which he could sing "Dearie, Dearie."

"At first just for a moment I thought it might be Mike come back to me," she said, "but I had buried Mike in

Stop That Catarrh

It weakens you and disgusts your friends. It offers a prepared ground for dangerous diseases. It will not get well by itself, but many thousands of just such cases have yielded to

PERUNA

which for forty-five years has been the household's standby in catarrh and debility during convalescence from grip.

Experience has taught a great number that Peruna is a reliable tonic that aids the membranes in recovering from inflammatory conditions, regulates the appetite and cleanses away the waste. At your druggist.

THE PERUNA COMPANY

Columbus, Ohio
25, Ointment and 50—Adv.

Cuticura Stop Itching. The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of irritation, skin, scalp, infections, ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50—Adv.

As a general thing the other fellow has no use for your opinion unless it coincides with his own.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature to build up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries—Adv.

Shop Talk.

Pessim—Life is not worth living. Optim—You talk like an undertaker trying to drum up trade.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out preeminent as a medicine for curative treatments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it is proven to be just the remedy, in thousands upon thousands of cases of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because it is mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

State treatment at once. Sold at drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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Glasses Fitted correctly. Ear
and Eye Surgeon. Riverview
Hospital. Office in Wood County
Bank Building. Phone No. 254

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DENTIST
Office in MacKinlay Block at
west end of bridge
Phone: 23. Residence 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

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have \$2,000 which will be loaned
at a low rate of interest. Of
fice over First Natl. Bank, East
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Laws and Collections. Com-
mercial and Probate Law. Of-
fice across from Church's Drug
Store

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
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on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
over post office
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
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Store on West Side
Lady Attendant If Desired
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Personal Attention Given
All Work

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CHIROPRACTOR
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Block, Grand Rapids
Wisconsin. Phone 873
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cause is in your spine.
Take CHIROPRACTIC
"SPINAL AD-
JUSTMENTS" and
get well.
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7 to 9 p. m.
Consultation Free
Lady Attendants

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
Thursday, February 7, 1918

—Published by—
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR

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Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Headlines, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 25c
Transient Readers, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 10c
Display Ad. Rates, per inch 15c

This newspaper is a member of the
Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association
and pledges its uncompromising loyalty
to our government in this war.



"Our country! in her intercourse
with foreign nations, may she always
be in the right; but our country, right
or wrong!" —Stephen Decatur.

SUGAR SAVING RECIPES

"S. O. S." is the latest call of the
national food administration. Save
Our Sugar. Among the sweets-loving
housewives, the first and the way to saving
the needed amount and more, if only
the nation's cooks will supply
that toothsome something to take the
place of dishes that use sugar.

Housewives will want to add these
to their stores of sugar-saving recipes.
They are supplied by the Home Eco-
nomics Department of the University of
Wisconsin. They are also economi-
cal of wheat and fat.

Baked Bananas—Cut bananas in
halves, lengthwise; sprinkle with
sugar and add a few drops of lemon
or spread with honey. Bake in a
moderate oven until soft, about 20
minutes.

Cornmeal—1 cup rice, 1 tea-
spoon salt, 1 quart milk. Wash rice
thoroughly in several waters. Heat milk
in double boiler; add rice, and cook
until soft. Serve hot with cream (top
milk) and maple sugar cut in fine
shavings.

Pig and Date Confection—1 cup
rice, 1 cup dates, 2 cups nuts. Wash
rice and dry fruits. Then with nut
meats thru meat grinder. Mix thor-
oughly and form into various shapes or
leaves. These may be rolled in pow-
dered sugar.

Corn bread—using corn meal enti-
tly—is gaining a greater popularity
than ever before. Housewives are
coming to realize that every pound of
wheat saved in America means a pound
of wheat released for shipment to the
nations with which America is associated
in the war.

There are a score of corn products
that today possess unusual importance
for Americans. Corn syrup for sweet-
ening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes
and for use in the kitchen instead of
granulated sugar is one of the leading
products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for
every other purpose filled by salad oils,
is appearing on the market in large
quantities. It comes from the germ of
the corn.

CORN WILL WIN
DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop
Is Now Moving to
Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States
Has Been Sent to Famine Threat-
ened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding
3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the
world's food situation, officials of the
United States food administration be-
lieve.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal,
housewives are beginning to realize
it contains all the elements needed to
keep the body in a state of health and
when used according to the scores of
tried recipes, especially when com-
bined with an added portion of oil or
fat, will sustain life indefinitely. In-
dian warriors in colonial days lived on
parched corn alone for many days at a
time, and at Valley Forge parched
corn was at times the sole ration of
the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties
caused by the war the corn crop moved
more slowly to market this year than
ever before. Now, however, the cereal
is reaching the mills and consumers.

In the meantime the nation's surplus
wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30
bushels of corn for every American.
This quantity is greater by five bush-
els than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's main-
stay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first
American colonists from famine on
many occasions, just as it served as a
stable food during the War of the Rev-
olution and during the Civil War, King

Corn has again come to the front in
the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased
use in the making of ordinary white
bread. Hundreds of housewives and
many of the larger bakers are mixing
20 per cent corn meal with wheat
flour to make leavened bread. This
kind of a mixture is worked and baked
in the same recipes and with the same
methods that apply to straight wheat
bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal enti-
tly—is gaining a greater popularity
than ever before. Housewives are
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and for use in the kitchen instead of
granulated sugar is one of the leading
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every other purpose filled by salad oils,
is appearing on the market in large
quantities. It comes from the germ of
the corn.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES
CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with
Made-in-Germany lies calculated to
hinder Canadian food conservation ac-
cording to an official statement re-
ceived from the Canadian food con-
troller by the United States food ad-
ministration.

The stories bothering Canada are
of the same general character as those
the United States food administrator
recently denounced in this country,
such as the ridiculous salt and
blueing famine fakes and the report
that the government would seize
housewives' stocks of home canned
goods.

The Canadian food controller esti-
mates that when the people listen to
and pass on such stories, each one
has the power of destruction that lies
in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of
foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement.

"Nor have they come to life casually.
They have started simultaneously in
different parts of the country and in
each instance have been calculated to
arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent.
Bit by bit they dissipate public
trust, the great essential in the work
of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD
ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food
conservation. This can only be accom-
plished by the voluntary
action of our whole people, each
element in proportion to its means.

It is a matter of equality of bur-
den; a matter of minute saving
and substitution at every point in
the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,
000,000 dinner tables, and in the
2,000,000 manufacturing, whole-
sale and retail establishments of
the country.

It lies with every individual to for-
bear from criticism; to refrain from
passing on the vagrant and harmful
story, and thus the more effectively
to co-operate in work which is going
to mean more than the majority of
people yet realize."

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It is the policy of the Officers,
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institution to—

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of our depositors at all
times—

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the highest quality of
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any man, woman or child in this
community—

\$1 OPENS A CHECKING
ACCOUNT \$1

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NOTICE!

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auction sale, you are entitled
to that talent for which you pay
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EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

RUDOLPH

SIGEL

Along the Seneca Road

The play and dance given by the
Young Peoples' society Monday even-
ing, Jan. 28, was a success both
financially and socially.

Mrs. Ella Wilkins who has been
visiting her son, John, at this place, is
soon to leave for Texhoma, Okla.
Mose Sharkey has been on the sick
list more or less of late.

Mrs. C. O. Crofton of Crystal Falls,
Mich., visited from Saturday to Mon-
day at the home of her father Mose
Sharkey.

Raymond Croteau of Waco Texas,
is now on a furlough.

Mr. Elmer Juneau is ex-
pected home from Vancouver, Wash.
Word was received last week that
Frank Kolegeski recently received
a letter from his brother John, who
is stationed at Waco, Texas, stating
that he expected to soon leave for
Franklin.

Tom Greene is employed as pipe-
fitter at the Nekoosa mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hanifin have re-
turned from Marshfield after spending
a few days with their daughter, Mrs.
Harvey Fleckham.

Our train service is very uncertain
these days. It seems that they come
any old time, the fables being caused
by the snow and cold weather.

Mr. N. G. Ratelle returned from
Grand Rapids Sunday where she was
called a week ago by the death of
her mother, Mrs. Lizzie Baker, who
passed away on Jan. 24, while seated
in her chair reading. She was a loving
mother and Christian woman who will
be missed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of
Madison were here Sunday to see her
father, Peter Lamers, who is seriously
ill with heart trouble.

There will be a Red Cross meeting
at the school house at 2:30 p. m. Fri-
day. All are cordially invited and all
who have sewing on hand are re-
quested to bring it as all has to be
done by the 10th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of
Madison were here Sunday to see her
father, Peter Lamers, who is seriously
ill with heart trouble.

Mr. Evans and Geo. Lohner drove to
Grand Rapids last Thursday morn-
ing. As they had to be in the city at
9 a. m. it meant an early start, and
with the mercury about 25 degrees
below zero it also meant cold riding.

Mr. Stinson, a young man, was in
Shaver's sport shop last Wednesday.

Several young men spent the after-
noon of last Wednesday in the woods
getting kindling for the Presbyterian
church furnace.

Mrs. Herman Jantz was taken to a
hospital in Fond du Lac for treat-
ment. At last reports she was getting
along nicely.

Miss Hazel Parks came the last
of the week for a short visit with her
folks.

Louis Weinert went to Fond du
Lac Tuesday where he will get treat-
ment for the arm that was so seriously
injured more than a year ago. It
has been giving his much pain of late.

Miss Grace Wendt was a guest at
the Paul Zernecke home last Thurs-
day night.

The Embroidery club met with Mrs.
Lemke last week. The ladies do Red
Cross work now instead of fancy arti-
cles.

The closing of the first session of
the N. C. I. was held on Friday
evening by a good program at the
auditorium.

Miss Leona Peters is on the sick
list.

Our ladies are sending Mrs. H.
Pining of California a postal card
showing this week.

Thos. Andress, who was sick last
week, is around again.

Uncle Duckie went to Grand Rap-
ids Wednesday to be examined for
the draft.

Luke McLuke Says

If it wasn't for the fact that they
are anxious to develop a good ap-
petite some men wouldn't take any
exercise at all.

What has become of the old-fash-
ioned man who used to devote a por-
tion of Monday and Tuesday to dis-
cussing the sermon?

The Royal Neighbors met at the
home of Miss Bessie Lounsberry last
Saturday. A good time was enjoyed

by those present.

Irene Gilmore, Laura Christopher-
son and Jennie Tjepkema were guests

at the Geo. Powell home the first of

the week.

Wasting Her Time</



DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.

NEW FOOD RULES WILL GO INTO OPERATION

Secretary Hoover has issued some new rules for the government of those who use food. Some of the things are ordered and some of them are requested, and there is no question but what most of the people of the country will pretty generally observe both the rules that are ordered as well as those that are requested. Among the things that are ordered are:

That dealers shall sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of other cereal flours or meal.

Bakeries, hotels and restaurants, after February 24th, shall bake only Victory bread, to be made of flour containing not less than 20% of cereals other than wheat.

Manufacturers of macaroni, crackers, pies and other wheat products are not to purchase more than 70% of the amount of wheat flour they used in 1917.

Wholesalers are required not to buy more than 70% as much wheat as they bought during the corresponding months of last year.

Wholesalers are required to sell one pound of other cereals for each pound of wheat flour they sell.

Wholesalers must not exact more than normal profit on other wheat products.

Wholesalers must produce 195 pounds of flour from 264 pounds of wheat.

The following regulations are requested and are addressed more generally to the housewives of the nation:

Mondays and Wednesdays to be wheatless days.

One wheatless meal every day.

Housewives, in buying wheat flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals flours and meals.

Housewives to buy only Victory bread, to be made of either graham or wheat flour, mixed with 20% of other flours or meals.

Housewives to use flour for home baking made of wheat substitutes.

The food administration prefers that the evening meal of each day be a wheatless meal.

Tuesday to be meatless day.

Tuesday and Saturday to be porkless days.

One meatless meal each day.

PLAYERS AT THE FRONT ARE BADLY HANDICAPPED

Hardly a day passes but there is some fresh illustration of the inability of the part of governments to buy with money something essential for war preparation. We are now discovering that there is not linen enough in the world to cover the uniforms that the allies are producing. The English government has just decided that at least 10,000 acres of English soil must be devoted to the production of flax, instead of food. That government is making terms with the farmers, which will lead to the planting of that crop.

The illustrations are endless of the fact that there are not labor and materials enough to produce the things that the people want and the things that the government wants. There are two ways of helping solve the problem. One is to speed up production. The other is to cut down unnecessary consumption by the farmer so that every one can eat him in an effective way in a front trench. Every one can make sacrifices that will be reflected in a greater and better equipment of armories. The progress that can be made by speeding up production can be exceeded many fold by the effect which can be produced by a whole nation working up its mind really to help win the war. The difficulties of equipping the army would be easily cut in half if every individual in this country would recognize his responsibility in helping to equip the army, his responsibility to get on without demanding new things he can get on without, and by so doing leave a greater amount of labor and material to produce the things the government must have.

Every yard of linen that is bought from today on puts the buyer in direct competition with the Aeroplane men in equipping the fleet of aeroplanes which we hope to put over the German lines. That should be very plain to every one when it is known that the need of linen for aeroplane production exceeds the total stock there is in the world. But the same rule applies in almost every direction that we turn.

There can be only two reasons why men should not see in their personal expenditure their individual responsibility for equipping the army. One is a belief that a fully equipped American army is not going to be necessary; that the war either will be won by our allies, or it has already been won by the extinction of our enemies. There is little in the situation upon which to base such a belief. The other reason must be that people believe that we have labor and materials enough to produce everything that they want for their individual uses and everything that the government must have. Absolute blindness to what the total is when you add two and two is the only excuse there can be for believing there are labor and material enough for the individual comforts and military needs of the country. The man who is not prepared to economize today either believes there is no necessity for military preparedness or he will not look in the face of the plainest facts in regard to industrial capacity. The government has provided the easiest possible road for the individual to turn his personal sacrifice into patriotic aid—save and buy War Savings Stamps.

IRON LANDS IN CENTRAL WIS.

In 1917 the Wisconsin Geological Survey extended its investigation in central Wisconsin and determined what indications of iron formation are present. As inquiries have been made regarding the geology of this part of the state it has been found advisable to issue certain information regarding those townships in advance of publication of the printed report. Accordingly blueprints have been prepared showing each of the 18 townships with the magnetic lines, roads, streams, etc. These blueprints will be ready for distribution about February 15, 1918.

The townships covered lie in Wood, Clark and Portage counties, and include the following:

Township 21 N. Ranges 2 and 3 E. Township 22 N. Ranges 2 and 3 E. Township 23 N. Ranges 1, 2, 6 and 8 E. Township 24 and 26 N. Ranges 2, 4, 5 and 6 E.

Township 25 N. Range 6 E.

These blueprints will be sold at the cost of making them. A single copy may be obtained for 5 cents, and the entire set for 50 cents from W. O. Holzschke, State Geologist, at Madison.

Decline in Status

"I heard Mabel say when she was engaged that she had selected the very flavor of her admirers. I wonder if that particular one she liked him so?"

"Well, when they were first married, she considered him the very pink of perfection, but now the baby has put his nose out of joint, he's just a plain poppy."

LOCAL ITEMS

T. P. Peerenboom is in Chicago on business this week.

Wm. Larry transacted business in Winona.

Mrs. Joe Blasing is visiting with relatives in Racine this week.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Little, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918.

Fred Hill has accepted a position as salesman with the Rolland Packing Co.

Mrs. W. C. Merrill of Sparta is spending a few days in the city visiting with friends.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts at Riverview Hospital, Monday, February 4, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Beck are the proud parents of a baby boy that was born to them Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918.

Frank Gallagher of the town of Salina was among the business men at the Tribune office Saturday.

Mrs. H. P. Corbitt of Joliet, Illinois, is spending several weeks in the city the guest of friends and relatives.

D. C. Woodruff of Vesper, who has been residing in the city the past year, has entered the Veterans' Home at Winona.

Sidney Kellmer expects to leave on Friday for Chicago and Milwaukee to see the government authorities in the real situation.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Nash left on Tuesday for Milwaukee, where Mr. Nash will attend the state hardware dealers convention.

Allie Stewart traded his 80-acre farm in the town of Duxter the past week to Otto Hopp of Milwaukee for property in that city.

Emil Stegge of the town of Rudolph favored the Tribune with a pleasant call on Wednesday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr Jones went to their daughter Gretchen, who was returning from Waco, Texas.

C. M. Kremer of Madison, superintendent of agents of the Central Life Insurance Co., is spending two weeks in the city on business.

The food administration prefers that the evening meal of each day be a wheatless meal.

Tuesday to be meatless day.

Tuesday and Saturday to be porkless days.

One meatless meal each day.

PLAYERS AT THE FRONT ARE BADLY HANDICAPPED

Hardly a day passes but there is some fresh illustration of the inability of the part of governments to buy with money something essential for war preparation. We are now discovering that there is not linen enough in the world to cover the uniforms that the allies are producing. The English government has just decided that at least 10,000 acres of English soil must be devoted to the production of flax, instead of food. That government is making terms with the farmers, which will lead to the planting of that crop.

The illustrations are endless of the fact that there are not labor and materials enough to produce the things that the people want and the things that the government wants. There are two ways of helping solve the problem. One is to speed up production. The other is to cut down unnecessary consumption by the farmer so that every one can eat him in an effective way in a front trench. Every one can make sacrifices that will be reflected in a greater and better equipment of armories. The progress that can be made by speeding up production can be exceeded many fold by the effect which can be produced by a whole nation working up its mind really to help win the war. The difficulties of equipping the army would be easily cut in half if every individual in this country would recognize his responsibility in helping to equip the army, his responsibility to get on without demanding new things he can get on without, and by so doing leave a greater amount of labor and material to produce the things the government must have.

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CASH-AND-CARRY SYSTEM STUDIED BY MERCHANTS

Another express shipment of new silk and serge dresses, fancy silk dresses from \$10 to \$40. A. E. Wilcox.

The west side Ladies' Aid society of the Lutheran church held their meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The ladies who served were Mrs. Albert Miller, Mrs. Ida Nau, Mrs. Ernest Krieger and Mrs. Wm. Wm. Krueger. The young people's society held their meeting in the evening.

A Westenberg of Neosho was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Friday. Mr. Westenberg formerly owned the Berard farm in New Rome, but has sold out and expects to make a trip to Arkansas in the near future to look over the country with a prospect of locating there.

August Lietzke, one of the reliable farmers out Vesper way, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Mr. Lietzke came to Wood county about 34 years ago, and has since made his home here. He located on a farm north of Vesper when he first came, but has since moved to the town of Sigel where he has since resided.

"Should the laboring man pay 3 per cent additional for credit over Saturday night when he pays his grocery bill?" Should a certain percentage be added for credit, or a discount allowed for cash?

"Should each family have one free delivery a day, or two free deliveries a week, or none at all?"

These and other problems of the cash and carry system are puzzling the local food administrators, and grocers, butchers, bakers, and other food distributors.

A special conference at which all these problems will be threshed out will be held Feb. 22 in connection with the Third Congressional and Industrial Congress at Madison. A. F. Van Stoy, member of the State Council of Defense and food administrator for Milwaukee county, will preside, and many of the county food administrators and prominent grocers and food distributors of the state are expected to be present.

—City Attorney of Green Bay, Max Strahorn, a young man of unusual ability and very much sought after in convention and after dinner speaker, will speak at the First Moravian church next Sunday evening, Feb. 10th. He never fails in court or out to make good. If you miss hearing him you will be sorry.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—2 sets of single harness, 100% heavy harness, 1 pair heavy leather steel, 1 Gurnsey cow 5 years old. All of this is first class. Inquire of Walter Long, Grand Rapids, W. D. 3, Box 26.

LOST—A Scotch Collie dog, about 9 years old. Disappeared about a week ago. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to recovery of the animal. John Pospisil, R. 2, Junction City. Telephone Rudolph exchange, 8A8.

RUDOLPH. Service at 2:30 p. m. on the first, second and fourth Sunday days of the month.

SARATOGA. Service at 3:00 p. m. on the third Sunday of each month. Rev. Theodore Heine, Pastor.

The heroines in the paleo-Indian host never get up with headaches in the morning. But it is different with women in real life.

Scandinavian Methodist Church

5:45 graded Sunday school, F. W. Cullins, superintendent. 11 o'clock Rev. F. F. Case, representing the board of education, will speak on the Educational Jubilee Campaign.

Epworth League, Subject—Epworth League Goals, and How to Reach Them." Leader, Miss Eva Lind.

7:30, Community Service, Congregational church.

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The Men of Forty Mile

Malemute Kid Leaves the Main Question Unanswered

By JACK LONDON

Copyright by Jack London

LEN Big Jim Holden ventured the apparently innocuous proposition that much ice was "rather pernicious" before he dreamt of what it would lead to. Neither did Lon when he admitted that anchor ice was even more so, nor did Bettie when he instantly disagreed, declaring the very existence of such a form to be a bugaboo.

"Any y'd be tellin' me this," cried Lon, "after the gods y've spilt in the land! An' we eatin' out the same pot this munny's da?"

"But the things ain't reason," insisted Bettie. "Look you, water's warmer than ice."

"An' little the difference once it break through?"

"Suh, it's warmer, because it ain't froze. An' you say it freezes on the bottom?"

"Only the anchor ice, David, an' the anchor ice. An' have we never drifted along, the water cleen as glass, with sudden, heint a cloud over the sun, the mushy ice comes babblin' up, an' up from bank to bank an' bind to bind it's drapin' the river like a first snowfall."

"Uch morn, morn once when I took a doze at the steerin' oar. But it alwas come out the nightest side channel an' not babblin' up an' up."

"But with a whak at the helm?" "No, now you. It's agin reason. I leave it to any man."

Bettie appealed to the crew about the stage, but the light was on between himself and McFane.

"I reckon you kin take it if that way," was his deliberate affirmation.

The next instant Lon McFane had stretched him on the floor, the circle was broken up, and half a dozen men had stepped between.

Bettie came to his feet, seizing the blood from his mouth. "It hadn't now this takin' an' payin' of blows, an' don't you never think that this will be squared?"

"An' never in me life did I take the from mortal man," was the retort courteous. "An' it's an awl day I'll not be to hand walthin' an' with to help ya fit yer deets, barrin' no man of way."

"Still got that 38-55?"

Lon nodded. "But you'd better git a more likely caliber. Mine'll rip holes through you the size of whale."

"Never fear. It's me own stugs smell their way with soft noses an' they'll spread like jaghacks against the come-out beyond. An' whin'll I have the pleasure of walthin' on ye? The water hole's a stodlin' locality."

"Tain't bad. Just be there in an hour, an' you won't see long on my comin'."

Both men mittenend and left the post, their ears closed to the remonstrances of their comrades. It was such a little thing, yet with such men little things, nourished by quick tempers and stubborn natures, soon blossomed into big things. Besides, the art of burning to bedrock still lay in the womb of the future, and the men of Forty Mile, shut in by the long arctic winter, grew high-stomached, with overeating and enforced idleness and became as irritable as the bees in the fall of the year when the hives are overstocked with honey.

There was no law in the land. The mounted police was also a thing of the future. Each man measured an of-geuse and meted out the punishment.

inasmuch as it affected himself. Rarely had combined action been necessary, and never in all the dreary history of the camp had the eighth article of the Dogtooth been violated.

BIG Jim Holden called an impromptu meeting. Scott Mackenzie was placed as temporary chairman and a messenger despatched to tell Father Rouen he's good olasses. Their position was paradoxical, and they knew it. By the right of might only they interfere to prevent the duel, yet such action, while in direct line with their wishes, went counter to their opinions. While their rough hewn, obsolete ethics recognized the individual prerogative of wiping blow by blow, they could not bear to think of two good comrades such as Betties and McFane meeting in deadly battle. Deeming the man who would not fight on provocation a dastard, when brought to the test it seemed wrong that he should fight.

But a scurry of moccasins and loud voices rounded off with a pistol shot, interrupted the discussion. Then the storm doors opened and Malemute Kid entered, a smoking Colt's in his hand and a merry light in his eye.

"I got him," he reported. "An' they ain't no gittin' round 'em. It ain't in the nature of things for the water to freeze first."

"But the things ain't reason," insisted Bettie. "Look you, water's warmer than ice."

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"We'll Establish a Precedent."

"Snow. Then he took to the woods again. Hope he don't come back. Last any yourself?"

"One the best one of the pack—Shoekum. Started amokin' this morning, but didn't get very far. Ran foul of Stika Charley's team, and they scattered him all over the street. And now two of them are loose andraging mad. So you see got his work in. The dog census will be small in the spring if we don't do something."

"And the man census too?"

"How's that? Whose in trouble now?"

"Oh, Betties and Lon McFane had an argument, and they'll be down by the water hole in a few minutes to settle it."

The incident was repeated for his benefit, and Malemute Kid, accustomed to an obedience which his fellow men never failed to render, took charge of the affair. His quickly formulated plan was explained, and they promised to follow his lead implicitly.

"So you see," he concluded, "we do not actually take away their privilege of fighting. And yet I don't believe they'll fight when they see the beauty of the scheinor. Life's a game and metie gamblers. They'll stike their whole pile on the one chance in a thousand. Take away that one chance and they won't play."

He turned to the man in charge of the post. "Storokeeper, weigh out three fathoms of your best half inch maula."

"We'll establish a precedent which will last the men of Forty Mile to the end of time," he prophesied. Then he unrolled the rope about his arm and led his followers out of doors, just in time to meet the principals.

"What daught right'd he to fetch my wife in?" thundered Bettie to the smotching overtures of a friend. "Twa'n't 'call'd for," he concluded decisively. "Twa'n't 'call'd for," he reiterated again and again, pacing up and down and waiting for Lon McFane.

And Lon McFane—his face was hot and tongue rasped as he flounced in surcease in the face of the church. "Then, father," he cried, "it's with an aisy heart I'll roll in me damp blackets, the broad of me back on a bed of coals. Never shall it be said Lon McFane took a lib' twixt the teeth without ever liftin' a hand! An' I'll not ask a blest'! The years have been wild, but it's the heart was in the right place."

"But it's not the heart, Lon," interposed Father Rouen; "it's pride that bids you forth to slay your fellow man."

"Yes French," Lon replied, and then, turning to leave him, "An' will ye say a mass if the luck is against me?"

But the priest smil'd, thrust his mittenend feet to the fore and went out upon the white breast of the silent river. A packed trail the width of a sixteener inch led out to the water hole. On either side lay the deep, soft snow. The men trod in single file without conversation, and the black stoled priest in their mukas gave to the function the solemn aspect of a funeral. It was a worn winter's day for Forty Mile—a day in which the sky, filled with heaviness, drew closer to the earth, and the mercury sought the unwanted level of 20 below. But there

was no cheer in the warmth. There was little air in the upper strata, and the clouds hung motionless, giving salient promise of an early snowfall. And the arctic unrespective made no preparation, intent in its hibernation.

When the water hole was reached Betties, having evidently reviewed the quarter during the silent walk, burst out in a final "Twa'n't 'call'd for," while Lon McFane kept grim silence. Both men had led forlorn hopes in their longings and in their souls an unswerving faith in the God of chance. But that merciful deity had been sent out from the present deal. They studied the face of Malemute Kid, but they studied as one might the sphinx. As the quiet minutes passed a feeling that speech was imminent on them began to grow. At last the howl of a wolf cracked the silence from the direction of Forty Mile. The weird sound swelled with all the pathos of a breaking heart, then died away in a long drawn sob.

"Well, I'll be dang'd!" Betties turned up the collar of his mackinaw jacket and stared about him helplessly.

"It's a glotous game yet runnin', Kid," cried Lon McFane—"all the percentage to the house an' never a bit to the man that's buckin'. The devil hims'elf 'd never take such a clutch, and d—d—d I do!"

There were shuckles, throttled in gurgling throats, and whisks brushed away the frost which rimmed the eyelashes as the men shivered, the ice cracked and started across the street to the post. But the long howl had drawn nearer, invested with a new note of menace. A woman screamed round the corner. There was a cry of "Here he comes!" Then an Indian boy, at the head of half a dozen frightened dogs, racing with death, dashed into the crowd, and behind came Yellow Fang, a bristle of hair and a flush of grey. Everybody but the Yankee fled. The Indian boy had tripped and fallen. Betties stopped long enough to grab him by the slick of his fur, then headed for a pile of cordwood already occupied by a number of his comrades. Yellow Fang, dashing after one of the dogs, came bounding back. The fleeing animal, free of the rabies, but crazed with fight, whipped Betties off his feet and dashed on up the street. Malemute Kid took a flying shot at Yellow Fang. The mad dog whirled a half acre spring, came down on his back, then, with a single leap, covered half the distance between himself and Betties.

"Come out and take a look," said Betties.

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There were shuckles, throttled in gurgling throats, and whisks brushed away the frost which rimmed the eyelashes as the men shivered, the ice cracked and started across the street to the post. But the long howl had drawn nearer, invested with a new note of menace. A woman screamed round the corner. There was a cry of "Here he comes!" Then an Indian boy, at the head of half a dozen frightened dogs, racing with death, dashed into the crowd, and behind came Yellow Fang, a bristle of hair and a flush of grey. Everybody but the Yankee fled. The Indian boy had tripped and fallen. Betties stopped long enough to grab him by the slick of his fur, then headed for a pile of cordwood already occupied by a number of his comrades. Yellow Fang, dashing after one of the dogs, came bounding back. The fleeing animal, free of the rabies, but crazed with fight, whipped Betties off his feet and dashed on up the street. Malemute Kid took a flying shot at Yellow Fang. The mad dog whirled a half acre spring, came down on his back, then, with a single leap, covered half the distance between himself and Betties.

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The Men of Forty Mile

Malemute Kid Leaves the Main Question Unanswered

By JACK LONDON

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WERN Big Jim Belden ventured the apparently innocuous proposition that much ice was "rather peculiar" by the dreams of what it would lead to. Neither did Lon Mackenzie when he admitted that anchor ice was even more so, nor did Betties as he instantly disagreed, declaring the very existence of such a form to be impossible.

"An' ye lie, tellin' me this," cried Lou, "after the ropes ye've split in the hand? An' ye eatin' out the same pot this mornin' the day?"

"But the thing's right reason," insisted Betties. "Look you, water's warmer than ice!"

"An' little the difference once ye break through?"

"Still it's warmer, because it ain't froze. An' you say it freezes on the bottom?"

"Only the anchor ice, David; only the anchor ice. An' have ye never dritten along, the water clear as glass, with sardin, belike a cloud over the sun, the mushy ice comes belching up, an' up from bank to bank an' bind to bind? It's drapin' the river like a first snowfall?"

"Uh hum, morn once when I took a dose at the steetle' one. But it alias come out the highest side channel an' not belching up an' up."

"But with never a wink at the heart?"

"No, nor you. It's agin reason. I'll leave it to any man!"

Betties appealed to the circle about the stove, but the light was on between Blassen and Lou McFane.

"Reason or no reason, it's the truth I'm tellin' ye. Last fall a year gone 'twas Sittin' Charley an' myself saw the sight, droppin' down the hills ye'll remember below Fort Reliance. An' regular fall weather it was—the glist' of the sun on the golden larch an' the quink' aspens, an' the glister of light on ivy Ripple, an' beyond the winter an' the blue haze of the north comin' down hand in hand. It's well ye know the same, with a fringe to the river an' the ice formin' thick to the eddies, an' a snap an' spark to the air, an' ye feelin' it through all yer blood, nakin' new lease of life with every suck of it. 'Tis then, the boy, the world grows small an' the wadher-lust lays ye by the heels."

"But it's myself as wadher-lust. As I was sayin', we-pa-pa-lin', with never a sign of ice, burrin' that by the eddies, when the Injin hits his paddle an' sings out: 'Lon McFane, look ye below! So have I heard, but never thought to see!' As ye know, Sittin' Charley, like myself, never drew first breath in the land. So the sight was new. Then we drifted, with a hand over another side, peerin' down through the sparkly water, for the world like the days I spent with the quarters, watchin' the coral bands a-growin' the same as so many gardens under the sea. There it was, the anchor ice, clinchin' an' clusterin' to every rock, after the manner of the white coral."

"But the best of the sight was to come. Just after, standin' the tall of the little the water turns quick the color of mud, an' the top of it in wee circles, as when the grizzly' else in the spring, or there's a splutter of wet from the sky. 'Twas the anchor ice comin' up. To the right, to the left, as far as ever a man can see, the water was covered with the same. An' like so much porridge it was, stickin' along the bark of the canoe, stickin' like

glue to the paddles. It's many's the time I shot the selfsame rifle before it's many's the time after, but never a wink of the same have I seen. 'Twas the sight of a lifetime."

"D'you tell?" dryly commented Betties. "D'ye think I'll live such a year?"

"I'd rather say the glister of light'd gone to your eyes an' the snap of the air to your tongue."

"'Twas me own eyes that beheld it, an' it's Sittin' Charley was here he'd be the bad to me."

"But facts is facts, an' they ain't no gittin' round 'em. It ain't in the nature of things for the water to freeze away from the air to freeze first."

"But the thing's right reason," insisted Betties. "Look you, water's warmer than ice!"

"An' little the difference once ye break through?"

"Still it's warmer, because it ain't froze. An' you say it freezes on the bottom?"

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inasmuch as it affected himself. Rarely had combined action been necessary, and never in all the dreary history of the camp had the eighth article of the Declaratory been violated.

Big Jim Belden called an impromptu meeting. Scrut Mackenzie was placed as temporary chairman and a messenger dispatched to solicit Father Roubeau's good offices. Their position was paradoxical, and they knew it. By the right of might could they interfere to prevent the duel, yet such action, while in direct line with their wishes, went counter to their opinions. While their rough-hewn, obsolete ethics recognized the individual prerogative or wiping out blow by blow, they could not bear to think of two good comrades such as Betties and McFane meeting in deadly battle. Deeming the man who would not fight on provocation a dastard, when brought to the test it seemed wrong that he should fight.

But the secret of moccasins and loud cries, rounded off with a pistol shot, interrupted the discussion. Then the storm doors opened and Malemute Kid entered, a smoking Colt's in his hand and a merry light in his eye.

"I got him." He replaced the empty shell and added, "Your dog, Scruff."

"Yellow Fang?" Mackenzie asked.

"No; the top eared one."

"The devil! Nothing the matter with him."

"Come out and take a look?"

"That's all right, after all. Guess he's got 'em too. Yellow Fang came back this morning and took chunk out of him and came near to making a widower of me. Made a rush for Zarinska, but she whisked her skirt with a suspicious fear."

"An' what are ye doin' with the rope?"

"Hungry up!" Malemute Kid glanced at his watch. "I've a batch of bread in the cabin, and I don't want it to fall. Besides, my feet are getting cold."

"The rest of the men manifested their impatience in various suggestive ways.

"But the rope, Kid? It's bran' new, an' sure yer bread's not that heavy it needs raisin' with the like of that?"

Betties by this time had faced around. Father Roubeau, the humor of the situation just dawning on him, bid a smile behind his mitten hand.

"No, Lon; this rope was made for a man." Malemute Kid could be very impressive on occasion.

"What man?" Betties was becoming aware of a personal interest.

"The other man."

"An' which is the one ye'd made by that?"

"Listen, Lou, and you, too, Betties. We've been talking this trouble of yours over, and we've come to one conclusion. We know we have no right to stop your fighting!"

"True for ye, me lad!"

"—and we're not going to, but this much we can do and shall do—make this the only duel in the history of Forty Mile, set an example for every che-cha-qua that comes up or down the Yukon. The man who escapes killing shall be hanged to the nearest tree. Now, go ahead!"

Lon smiled dubiously, then his face lighted up. "Face her off, David—fifty paces—wheel an' never a cease firin'! 'Til a lad's down for good. 'Tis their hearts it'll never let them do to the dead. Then Betties, revolver in hand and coolly waiting a chance, settled the combat.

"'Twas a square game, Kid." Lou remarked, rising to his feet and shaking the snow from out his sleeves, with a fair percentage to oneself that bucked it."

That night while Lon McFane sought the forgiving arms of the church in the direction of Father Roubeau's cabin, Malemute Kid and Scruff Mackenzie talked long to little purpose.

"But would you," persisted Mackenzie, "supposing they had fought?"

"'Haven I ever broken my word?"

"No, but that isn't the point. Answer the question. Would you?"

Malemute Kid straightened up.

"Scruff, I've been asking myself that question ever since, and—"

"Well?"

"Well, as yet I haven't found the answer."

The German Dye Trade.

American manufacturers not only have met the domestic demands for aniline dyes hitherto supplied exclusively by Germany, but are building a rapidly growing export trade. A statement by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce says the United States, the only country to accomplish the feat, has succeeded in establishing since the war began a successful industry capable of meeting the color requirements of its own manufacturers of textiles, paper, paints, leather, straw, inks, stains, varnishes and waxes, and of handling orders from abroad. Exports are now being made at the rate of \$4,600,756 annually.

"The thing to safely sling yer hopes of heaven by," promptly endorsed Lon McFane.

"Listen, I, Malemute Kid, give you my word—and you know what that means—that the man who is not shot stretches rope within ten minutes after the shooting." He stepped back as Piltie might have done after washing his hands.

A pause and a silence came over the men of Forty Mile. The sky drew still closer, sending down a crystal flight

of frost—little geometric designs, perfect, evanescent as a breath, yet destined to exist till the returning sun covered half its northern journey. Both men had led forlorn hopes in their time—led with a curse or a jest on their tongues and in their souls an unswerving faith in the God of chance. But that merciful deity had been shamed out from the present deal. They studied the face of Malemute Kid, but they studied as one might the sphinx. As the quiet minutes passed a feeling that speech was incumbent on them began to grow. At last the howl of a wolf dog cracked the silence from the direction of Forty Mile. The weird sound swelled with all the pathos of a breaking heart, then died away in a long drawn sol.

"Well, I'll be danged!" Betties turned up the collar of his mackinaw jacket and stared about him helplessly.

"It's a glory game, you runnin', Kid," cried Lon McFane—"all the percentage to the house an' never a bit to the man that's buckin'! The devil's been their worth had diminished in the eyes of the community. The proceedings puzzled them.

"Back to back, David. An' will it be fifty paces to the man or double?"

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"It's a sanguinary reply, granted out, yet sharply cut."

But the new manila, not prominently displayed, but casually coiled about Malemute Kid's arm, caught the quick eye of the Irishman and thrilled him with a suspicious fear.

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Individual designers insist that no wool should be used in the new clothes. They confine their acceptance of it to embroidery made from ends of yarn that cannot be used for knitting.

We are shown remarkable street frocks and restaurant gowns which depend for their color and brilliancy upon waste paper basket materials, so we are told—quarter yards of colored wools that were left from army and navy garments.

We are shown efficiency blouses in which a gold-colored foundation is covered by a black geometric surface, the latter unhooking at the shoulders and dropping down to form an ornamental skirt, the skirt, to disclose a low-cut satin blouse suitable for a restaurant and party.

There are economy costumes in which a georgette foundation in pastel color is disclosed when a one-piece jersey tunic or polonaise is taken from it.

With the latter in its place, the gown is suitable for shopping, for trains and for the morning activities; and with the somber jersey pinup, the georgette gown becomes a fragile thing, a butterfly emerging from its dull-colored cocoon.

For those who prefer black furs to blouse, and it drops limply over a separate skirt.

Three of these have come over from Europe in the way of sketches to show how determined the French are to wear them. They are of black velvet, red velvet, and two are low in the neck and one quite high. Two of them have semi-sleeves, mere armbands that drop four inches below the shoulders, and each has a belt arranged in a novel and ornate way, always according to the Jeanne Lanvin trick of going in and out through buttonholes and under platters.

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VOLUNTEERS ASKED FOR THE SHIP YARDS

Mayor Ellis is in receipt of a letter from the United States Shipping Board at Washington, which in substance is as follows:

The Shipping Board has announced a plan for the immediate organization of the U. S. Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve, composed of 250,000 skilled mechanics. This plan is for certain emergencies when the men now working in the shipyards at the yards there presented. In the meantime they are expected to retain their present positions. There are many such men in your city who will enroll if the necessity is brought home to them.

I am writing you personally because your leadership is needed in bringing the entire situation home to your people. For this reason, and because you are entitled to full information in this matter I do my duty to lay before you the following reason for the immediate organization of the shipyards, which closed the factories of the nation. Such a crisis must not recur. Yet unless the shipbuilding program is hastened, more forced holidays are inevitable as the result of another fuel order or a stoppage of shipments from factory to seaboard, with resulting chaos in the business world.

The reason is plain. The need of our allies, and of our army in France, for both supplies and food has caused the speeding up of our manufacturing plants to such a point that more deliveries are made to the seaboard than there are ships to carry the products away. These ships must be built up in the ports and backed up in the railway sidings to cities outside the seaboard cities, with the result that even the end needed for the bunkers of the few ships in harbor could not get there and the very ships required to carry away at least a part of this congested mass have been held in port by empty bunkers. The result was inevitable, and the factories of the nation, even though they were manufacturing supplies for the army, were forced shut down—first for the want of men for their own coal, and, secondly, because their products could not be moved to the port even if contemplated.

Unless ships are built, and built according to program, unless we have an adequate supply of workmen in the shipyards, and unless the men now in the yards spend up their work, this stoppage of business and labor must continue, not only for the present, but just so long as the war may last.

The Shipping Board has the yards, the money and the material for those ships. All that is lacking is the labor, and labor throughout the nation must wait on labor in the yards.

I feel that you are entitled to know these facts, and you may use them as outlined, using my name for authority if necessary, in bringing the matter to the personal attention of those whom you believe can best aid you in arousing your city to the need of the shipbuilding program, and in securing funds for the establishment of the Shipyard Reserve.

The whole war depends upon ships, ships depend on labor, and labor depends on the ability of this board, thru an adequate reserve, to supply the yards.

Yours respectfully,
Edward N. Hurley,
Chairman of the Board.

Hold Your Temper

Get mad if you must, but don't fly off the handle. It is the advice of a sage. When you express your opinions, just what's in your heart, and not what you thought was in there, but if you are silent, you have them guessing and the chances are that they will think there's more in you than there really is—which will be greatly to your advantage.

DR. GODDARD will be at the HOTEL WITTER on Thursday, Feb. 14th. Hours 9 to 7. Consultation Free

**DON'T TAKE MY WORD--
THEY SAY I CURE
Do You Believe THEM?
Here's The PROOF:**

DR. GODDARD

Those Letters are from Prominent Citizens of Wisconsin. Write to Them and Satisfy Yourself. **PROMINENT MARSHFIELD FARMER CURED OF DOUBLE RUPTURE**

April 30, 1915.

Dear Doctor:

In regards to my rupture, will say that I became ruptured on the right side seven years ago and I came to you for treatment in February, 1914. In September, 1914, I became ruptured on my left side and you began treatment on that side. I am cured of both ruptures now and am glad to say that I have not lost any time or suffered any inconvenience from your treatments. I no longer wear any truss or appliance of any kind and am doing as heavy farm work as any man.

I am well satisfied with what you have done for me and have recommended you to all of my neighbors and particularly to those who know that you cured me without the danger and annoyance of an operation, and you are at liberty to refer anyone to me who may wish to investigate your method of curing rupture.

Yours truly,

JAMES IVES,
R. R. 2, Brillion, Wis.

I treat all Chronic Diseases of both Men and Women, Rupture, Chronic Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Colitis (without operation), Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Blood and Nervous Troubles.

Ladies suffering from disease peculiar to their sex should by all means consult me. I have saved scores from needless operations.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

If you cannot call, a postal will bring my free book, "Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation."

REMEMBER

I never accept any incurable cases; I give a written guarantee of service in those cases that I do accept. My charges are in reach of all. Everything strictly confidential.

I visit Grand Rapids every four weeks, and I will next be at the Witter Hotel, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Thursday, February 14th

Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE

DR. GODDARD

Milwaukee Specialist

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

191 WISCONSIN STREET

ARPIN

WILL BENEFIT PRISONERS

Parents who have thought of placing their children into the "Volunteer" class at the S. S. ended in a victory for the girls. The boys, however, were good losers, and did their share toward giving an oyster supper in the church basement Friday evening to the winning side. There was also a short address by the Rev. Jordan of Marshfield and then the young people presented Rev. Anderson as teacher of this class during his stay here. The girls done a wonderful job of their appreciation. Rev. and Mrs. Anderson expect to leave soon for Nebraska where he has accepted an end. Much as the Alpha people hate to see them leave they all wish them every happiness and all kinds of good luck in their new home.

Miss Cora Lewis came up from Grand Rapids Friday and attended the oyster supper given by the S. S. at the church.

Bill Cook has gone to Geneva where he has found employment. Robert Morris took a load of furniture to his home one day last week. They expect to move very soon, and we all hate to see them leave, for they will be greatly missed in this locality.

Mrs. A. Houkstra is on the sick list. Miss Jessie Tolman has been unable to attend her school duties for several weeks on account of sickness.

KELLNER

Mrs. Marion Thompson visited a day last week the home of her grandfather, J. W. Ramsey.

Miss Edith and Esther Sauer who are 16 and 14 years old visited the home of the wife of one of their folks.

The Ladies Aid of the Moravian church met with Miss C. E. Herzer of Wausau, Feb. 13th.

Wm. Yester is lacking after the interests of the Stark potato house at Kellner now.

J. Wolcott of Vandusen was a business caller Tuesday in our burg.

Steve Blair of Vesper, who has been hunting for Joe Worsom, returned home Wednesday.

John Worsom is expected to return to Chicago shortly, having sold all of his stock at the auction Monday.

The man who hollers because it takes his wife so long to do herself up hollers twice as loudly if she doesn't look as neat as other women.

CITY POINT

Archie Boedeker too the physical examination at Sparta on Tuesday.

T. J. Staffon collected taxes at City Monday.

Michaelk Bros. sawed wood for a number of parties around north of us.

John Nelson and son Peter transact business at Grand Rapids Tuesday and Wednesday.

Johnie Jahn was at Grand Rapids a couple of days during the past week.

Stephen Reshel took the physical examination at Black River Falls on Wednesday.

François Anderson visited at Grand Rapids for a week.

A. Danielson was elected president of the chamber of the other offices holding all offices.

Miss Mabel Olson is spending a week at the Rapids.

The social at J. L. Reshel's was well attended and a good time was had.

L. Nelson is putting up ice for the brewery.

Mrs. George Schroeder is quite ill from the effects of an ulcerated tooth.

F. M. Garmon of Alma comes to us to be at the hotel next Monday, Feb. 11.

Bill Zimmerman took the physical examination Tuesday also Wm. Herzer and Peter Nelson.

A farmer has an idea that all a storekeeper has to do is to ring up the cash.

Parents who have thought of placing their children into the "Volunteer" class at the S. S. ended in a victory for the girls. The boys, however, were good losers, and did their share toward giving an oyster supper in the church basement Friday evening to the winning side. There was also a short address by the Rev. Jordan of Marshfield and then the young people presented Rev. Anderson as teacher of this class during his stay here. The girls done a wonderful job of their appreciation. Rev. and Mrs. Anderson expect to leave soon for Nebraska where he has accepted an end. Much as the Alpha people hate to see them leave they all wish them every happiness and all kinds of good luck in their new home.

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Johnie Jahn was at Grand Rapids a couple of days during the past week.

Stephen Reshel took the physical examination at Black River Falls on Wednesday.

François Anderson visited at Grand Rapids for a week.

A. Danielson was elected president of the chamber of the other offices holding all offices.

Miss Mabel Olson is spending a week at the Rapids.

The social at J. L. Reshel's was well attended and a good time was had.

L. Nelson is putting up ice for the brewery.

Mrs. George Schroeder is quite ill from the effects of an ulcerated tooth.

F. M. Garmon of Alma comes to us to be at the hotel next Monday, Feb. 11.

Bill Zimmerman took the physical examination Tuesday also Wm. Herzer and Peter Nelson.

A farmer has an idea that all a storekeeper has to do is to ring up the cash.

KELLNER

Mrs. Marion Thompson visited a day last week the home of her grandfather, J. W. Ramsey.

Miss Edith and Esther Sauer who are 16 and 14 years old visited the home of the wife of one of their folks.

The Ladies Aid of the Moravian church met with Miss C. E. Herzer of Wausau, Feb. 13th.

Wm. Yester is lacking after the interests of the Stark potato house at Kellner now.

J. Wolcott of Vandusen was a business caller Tuesday in our burg.

Steve Blair of Vesper, who has been hunting for Joe Worsom, returned home Wednesday.

John Worsom is expected to return to Chicago shortly, having sold all of his stock at the auction Monday.

The man who hollers because it takes his wife so long to do herself up hollers twice as loudly if she doesn't look as neat as other women.

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Archie Boedeker too the physical examination at Sparta on Tuesday.

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